



## CAMP-MEETING.

There will be a Camp-Meeting held on the Land of Mr. Brinkerhoff, 3 miles from Gettysburg, on the York Turnpike, to commence on the 12th day of August inst. under the direction of the Rev. Wm. Hammon, p. e. of the Carlisle District. All well disposed persons are invited to attend.

We would hereby forewarn all persons from selling Beer, Cakes, or Spirituous Liquors within 3 miles of the Camp Ground—the limits prescribed by Law.

Gettysburg, Aug. 2.

## NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of ALEXANDER HORNER, late of Cumberland township, deceased, by Bond, Note or Book Account, are desired to make immediate payment; and those who have any claims against said estate, are requested to present them, properly authenticated for settlement.

ELI HORNER, Executor.

Aug. 2.

## NOW'S THE TIME!

One Prize of \$30,000,  
Two of 10,000,  
4 of 5,000, and 10 of 1,000!

THE SIXTEENTH CLASS OF THE  
UNION CANAL LOTTERY,  
WILL BE DRAWN ON

Saturday the 13th of Aug.  
60 Number Lottery—9 Drawn Balls  
SCHEME.

1 prize of \$30,000	51	200
2 10,000	51	100
4 5,000	51	50
10 1,000	102	40
1 640	102	30
20 500	1479	20
46 500	11475	10

Tickets, \$10, Halves, \$5,

Other Shares in proportion.

FOR SALE AT

CLARKSON'S.

Gettysburg, Aug. 2.

Drawn Numbers in Class No. 15,

25 7 29 24 1 6 43 50 38

## To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth; and that they have appointed the Fourth Monday of August inst. for hearing me and my Creditors, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, when and where you may attend if you think proper.

ELIAS PEARSON.

Aug. 2.

## To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth, and they have appointed Monday the 22d of August inst. for the hearing of me and my Creditors, at the Courthouse in the borough of Gettysburg.

JOHN CAREY.

Aug. 2.

## M. O. CLARKSON

HAS JUST RECEIVED

A HANDSOME AND FULL ASSORTMENT OF

## HARDWARE,

comprising almost every article in his line, from a *Monst-trap* to an *Awl*.

HE HAS ALSO A GOOD STOCK OF

CEDAR WARE,

BASKETS,

Lasts, Shoemakers' Irons, &

LIGHTNING RODS,

With Brass Points.

Gettysburg, May 31.

## REALTY.

PRINTED EDITION  
THIS SPRING!

## D. L. YER &amp; HIGGINS.

HAVE just returned from the Cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, with an EXTENSIVE and Entirely New Stock of GOODS,

which he is now opening at the house of the late John McConary, Esq. corner of the Centre Square in Gettysburg, consisting of a General Assortment of

DRY GOODS

GROCERIES.

QUEEN'S-WARE, &c.

Locking-Glasses, &

LIQUORS.

(FOR FAMILIARS, SEE HANDBILLS.)

A person of appearance at his Establishment, the low prices of his Goods, and the great Assortment, will be an inducement for them to purchase.

"Look before you leap!"  
The Public's humble servant,  
SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK.

Gettysburg, April 19.

## VALUABLE

## REAL ESTATE

## FOR SALE.

IN virtue of the last will and testament of GEORGE GESSEL-MAN, late of Germany township, Adams county, deceased, the subscribers will offer at PUBLIC SALE, on Saturday the 3d day of September next, on the premises, the

## PLANTATION,

or Real Estate of said deceased, situate in the township and county aforesaid, about one mile west of Petersburg (Littlestown), on the Great Road leading from York to Frederick, containing about

187 Acres of Land.

The improvements thereon are a large and commodious two-story

BRICK HOUSE,

Log Barn, with Sheds attached thereto, Spring-house, with a pure and never-failing spring near the

house; also, a one-story Log

Dwelling-house, and Building

attached to the same suitable for a Distillery, a small Log Barn, a

Spring-house, with a pure and never-failing spring, convenient to the last

mentioned dwelling-house; also, an excellent Apple Orchard, with a variety

of other choice Fruit Trees. About

60 acres of this land are covered with thriving Timber, and from 18 to 20

acres of excellent Meadow—the residue is arable land, divided into suitable

fields, under good fencing, and in a tolerable state of cultivation. The newly

laid out road leading from Emmittsburg to Petersburg (Littlestown) passes

through this land. In addition to this advantage, it offers a very eligible situation

for a Distillery or Tannery, or both. Persons who wish to view the

above described property previous to the day of sale, may have it shown to

them by applying to STEPHEN KING,

who is now in possession of the same.

Sale to begin at 10 o'clock, A. M. of said day, when the terms will be made known by

DANIEL GEISSELMAN,

JOHN BAUMGARTNER,

Executors of George Gesseلمان, dec'd.

July 26, 1831.

The "York Gazette" will insert the above till sale, and charge this office.

## FOR SALE.

WILL be offered for Sale, at Public Vendue, on Saturday the 15th day of October next, on the premises, at 1 o'clock, P. M. that

VALUABLE PROPERTY,

Late the Estate of JOHN SRENNIX, deceased, known by the name of the

Bermudian-creek Woollen

Factory, & Farm,

Situated in Huntington township, Adams county, 2½ miles south of Petersburg (York Springs). The improve-

ments are a two-story

BRICK HOUSE,

with Stables, a Bank Barn, stone under and log above, Stone Smoke-house and

Dry-Kiln under one, and Stone Spring house, and Fountain-Pump at the back

door, 2 Apple Orchards, one of which is young, bearing and thriving, and a

great number of Peach Trees

The Factory-house is a 2-story

Stone Building,

about 75 feet long, which contains the Fulling-Mill, and all the other necessary Machinery; Stone Dye-house convenient. This Stream is good and

standing. There are

225 ACRES

in this Farm, with a sufficiency of Meadow. About 100 Acres of it are covered with Timber. It will suit well to divide, as the Great Road from Carlisle to Oxford runs through said farm. The terms will be made known on the day of sale, by

THOMAS STEPHENS,

Surviving Ex'r of John Stephens, dec'd.

July 12.

N. B. If the above Property is not sold on said day, it will be offered for

RENT for one year from the first of April next.

T. S.

## NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber respectfully in-

forms his Friends and the Public,

that he has just returned from the Cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore,

with an EXTENSIVE and

Entirely New Stock of

GOODS,

which he is now opening at the house of the late John McConary, Esq. corner of the Centre Square in Gettysburg, consisting of a General Assortment of

DRY GOODS

GROCERIES.

QUEEN'S-WARE, &c.

Locking-Glasses, &

LIQUORS.

(FOR FAMILIARS, SEE HANDBILLS.)

A person of appearance at his Establishment, the low prices of his Goods, and the great Assortment, will be an inducement for them to purchase.

"Look before you leap!"  
The Public's humble servant,  
SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK.

Gettysburg, April 19.

## Sheriff's Sales.

IN pursuance of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, and to me directed, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on Tuesday the 16th day of August next, at 12 o'clock, M. at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, the following REAL ESTATE, viz.

## A Lot of Ground,

Situate in the borough of Gettysburg, adjoining lots of George Shryock, and the heirs of James Agnew, and known on the general plan of said Town by No. 12, on which are erected

Two 2 story Brick

Dwelling-houses,

fronting on Baltimore-street, and Two

2 story Brick BACK BUILDINGS;

Two 2 story Brick

Dwelling-houses,

fronting on Middle-street, Brick Stable, and two wells of water. Seized

and taken in execution as the Estate of

Peter Beisel.

ALSO,

## A Tract of Land,

Situate in Franklin township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Henry Grove, Daniel Mickle and others, containing 130 Acres, more or less, on which are erected a two-story

Log Dwelling-house,

double Log Barn, and other Out

Buildings, with an Orchard. Seized

and taken in execution as the Estate of

James Bond.

ALSO,

## A Lot of Woodland,

Situate in Mountjoy township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Peter Bomgartner, Jacob Eckenrode and others, containing 9 Acres, more or less. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of John Eckenrode.

ALSO,

All the Interest of William Nickell in a

## Tract of Land,

Situate in Huntington township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Henry Muntorf, John Collins and others, containing 160 Acres, more or less, on which are erected a two story

Log Dwelling-house,

Log Kitchen, double Log Barn,

and an Orchard. Seized and taken in

execution as the Estate of Wm. Nickell.

ALSO,

All the Interest of Benjamin McCrory in

## A Tract of Land,

Situate in Straban township, Adams county, adjoining lands of James Bell, Jacob Taubman and others, containing 380 Acres, more or less, on which are erected a two story weather-boarded

Dwelling-house,

Log Kitchen, double Log Barn,

Log Stable, two Orchards, and a well of water.—Also,

## A Lot of Ground,

Situate in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Andrew Smith, Peter Hemler and others, containing 3 Acres, more or less, on which are erected a one-story

Log Dwelling-house,

Log Shop, Log Stable, with a

well of water. Seized and taken in

execution as the Estate of Benjamin McCrory.

ALSO,

All the Interest of Sebastian Heaffer, Sen.

## In a Half Lot of Ground,

In Abbotstown, Berwick township, Adams county, adjoining lots of Joseph Barling and others, and known on the general plan of said Town by No. 17, on which are erected a one-story

Dwelling-house,

part Log and part Brick, and

Log Stable. Seized and taken in

execution as the Estate of Sebastian Heaffer, Sen.

ALSO,

## Two Lots of Ground,

Situate in Heidersburg, Frysene township, Adams county, and known on the general plan of said Town by Nos. 6 and 7, on which are erected a two-story

Stone Dwelling-house,

and one-story Log Shop. Seized

and taken in execution as the Estate of John F. Zanis.

ALSO,

## A Lot of Ground,

Situate in the borough of Gettysburg, Adams county, fronting on the street, and known on the general plan of said Town by No. 13, on which are erected a one-story

Frame Rough-cast Shop.

Seized and taken in execution as the

Estate of Garrett Lammert.

WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, July 12, 1831.

## J. B. BANNER,

Still continues to

## SILVER PLATING.

In all its various branches—and at as low a rate as any other man in the State. He is thankful for past favors, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

Customers from a distance will be thankfully received, and attended to with promptness.

Gettysburg, Sept. 14.

CASH & H. for Lead and Cotton

CRAGS at this Office.

Elizabeth Hammacher,  
(by her next friend, James Robeson.)

vs.  
Samuel Hammacher.  
ALIAS SUBPENA FOR DIVORCE.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to  
SAMUEL HAMMACHER.

YOU are hereby commanded, as you were before commanded, that setting aside all business and excuses whatsoever, you be and appear in your proper person, before the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, at Gettysburg, on the Fourth Monday of August next, to answer the petition or libel of the said Elizabeth, and to shew cause, if any you have, why the said Elizabeth, your Wife, should not be divorced from the bond of Matrimony, agreeably to the act of General Assembly in such case made and provided.

WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff.  
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, July 12, 1831.

## HENRY STOFFER,

vs.

Charles Bonner, John Bonner, William Bonner, John Black, (son of Jane Black, late Jane Bonner, deceased,) William Kincaid, and Hannah, his wife, (late Hannah Bonner) John Toland, and Elizabeth, his wife, Robert Bonner, Francis Bonner; also the children of Martha M. Miller, late deceased, viz. William M. Miller, Susan M. Miller, John M. Miller, and James Ross M. Miller, the grandson of said Martha M. Miller, and son of James Ross M. Miller, deceased; and the children of Alexander Bonner, deceased, viz. Amanda & John Alexander Bonner.

THE above named parties, and all others interested, will take notice, that I will execute this Writ on Tuesday the 9th day of August next, by holding an INQUEST on the premises, viz. a Tract of Land, situate in Latimore township, Adams county, bounded by lands of John Bonner, Geo. Myers and others, containing about 115 Acres—to ascertain whether the same can be divided to and among the different parties, according to their just proportions—and if so, to divide the same accordingly. But if the same cannot be divided, without prejudice to or spoiling the whole, then to value and appraise the same undivided, according to law.

WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff.  
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, July 19, 1831.



## EAGLE HOTEL.

## PHILIP HEIGY;

RESPECTFULLY informs his old Friends and Customers, and the Public in general, that he has taken that

WELL KNOWN TAVERN STAND,

THE EAGLE HOTEL, situate on the corner of Baltimore and Middle-streets, formerly occupied by B. Gilbreath, Esq. The house is large and convenient. His Bar is well stocked with the best of Liquors; and his Table will always be furnished with the best the Market can afford. The Stabling is good and roomy, and attended by an attentive Hostler. Travelers and others are assured, that he will use every exertion in his power to render both Man and Horse comfortable.

Gettysburg, April 10.

if

## GRAND JURY.

August Term—1831.

Straban—J. S. Cassatt, John N. Croft,

Tipton—Bartley Taylor, Wm. S. Croft,

Gettysburg—David L. Croft, John F. Mac-

Arthur, H. Allen—Hugh Williams, John Kin-

ney, Charles F. Koenig,

Huntersburg—Henry H. Croft, John

Frederick—John B. Croft,

Rising—William Croft, Samuel Croft,

John R. Croft,

Carlisle—George Croft, John Croft,

Lebanon—John Croft, John Croft,

Gettysburg—John Croft, John Croft,

York—John Croft, John Croft,

Gettysburg—John Croft, John Croft,

Gettysburg—John Croft, John Croft,

Gettysburg—John Croft, John Croft,

fair, the approaching dissolution of the Conference, and the resolution taken by Prince Leopold to accept the throne of Belgium, even with the prospect to sustain, at the head of the Belgic army, a war with Holland, in order finally to regulate our constitutional limits.—Those statements were transmitted to our Government, not as the result of official documents, but only of simple political resolutions already taken by Prince Leopold, in concert with England and France.

## LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival of the packet ship Sheffield, at New-York, London dates have been received to the 7th, and Liverpool to the 8th of July, from which we make the following extracts:

The question of Belgium is not yet settled. Prince Leopold has signified his acceptance of the Throne, in the event of the consent of the Belgian Congress to the 18 articles drawn up at the Conference of the "Five Powers" in London, and submitted to them.—These articles have been under discussion at Brussels, and the opposition to them is very considerable. Some popular commotions have also taken place. It is thought, however, they will be adopted by a small majority.

After a debate of three days' duration, carried on with unusual vehemence and a great display of talent, the Reform Bill passed the British House of Commons on the 6th July on its second reading, by a majority of 136—there being 367 votes in its favor, and 231 against it. The bill was to be considered in Committee on the 12th.

The Ordnance, Army and Navy estimates had been introduced in the House of Commons, and it is worthy of remark, that their amount does not exceed that of the peace establishment.—On the subject of the squadron fitting out at Portsmouth under Admiral Codrington, Sir James Graham, one of the Lords of the Admiralty, declared in the House, that it had no belligerent object in view, and in the relation to the hire of transports by the government, which had created so much speculation in London, it appears that they are intended for sanitary purposes. The prospect of a joint interference of England and France in the affairs of Poland, seems thus to have entirely vanished, and judging from the observations occasionally elicited in debate from the members of the British cabinet, we should say that, however they may aim to direct the course of events in Europe by negotiation, there is a determination on their part to avoid a recourse to arms.

Letters received in London on 6th of July, from various parts of the Continent, are full of remarks on the formidable military attitude of Austria and Prussia, which, on the most moderate calculation, amounts together to about 400,000 men, all armed and equipped, ready to take the field immediately.—What the policy of the Foreign Cabinets is, a short time must develop.—Some of the English journalists from this augur an approaching convulsion. AMERICAN CLAIMS ON FRANCE ADJUSTED.

Our readers will recollect, that under Napoleon's ridiculous Berlin and Milan Decrees, several vessels, the property of subjects of the United States, were seized by the French and burnt, or condemned as prizes, between the years 1806 and 1812. For these outrages the American government, through Mr. Warden, its Consul-General in France, demanded reparation of the French government, but notwithstanding the energetic perseverance of Mr. Warden, Napoleon protracted the negotiation until his downfall. The application was renewed on the accession of Louis XVIII. and continued to be pressed on the government of Charles X. and again renewed under that of Louis Philippe. This long pending negotiation has at length been brought to a close. The French government has agreed to pay as an indemnity to the subjects of the United States, for their loss of property above mentioned, 25,000,000 francs, exactly one million sterling. The original sum claimed was 60,000,000 francs—\$24,000,000 sterling.

From the London Courier, July 5.

The following letter has reached us from our correspondent at Warsaw.—It is stated in another letter, of which an extract has been shown to us, that the Poles have taken the important fortress of Bobruisk in Lithuania, which served as a Russian depot for arms and ammunition:—

Warsaw, June 25.—The head quarters are at Warsaw. The Russians have been at Plock, but they have again retreated from thence; this morning a quantity of troops went through the Wolki Regatta.

It was yesterday decided that a levy en masse should be raised in the country, Warsaw excepted, to give the Russian army in the kingdom a mortal blow.

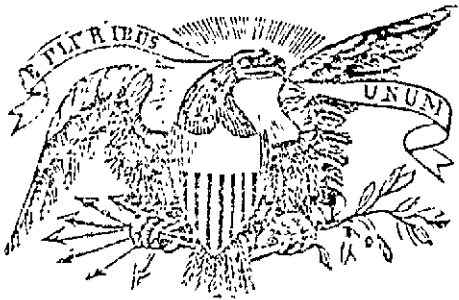
According to letters from Lithuania, General Giezdka has joined the insurgents, and has 7500 men under his orders; he leaves there 4000, and returns here with the remainder.

Two regiments of Russian light cavalry have joined Gen. Czaplewski's standard, and have already fought against the Russians.

It is said that the insurgents have driven 600 Russians into Galicia, where by force they were obliged to lay down their arms, and that in consequence the Russian Ambassador has

left Vienna. This, however, I do not guarantee.

The Hungarians have memorialized the King to be allowed to assist the Poles in the recovery of their independence. This is important, as it shows the progress of liberal ideas.

ADAMS SENTINEL.  
Guthrie's, August 16.

—We have devoted a considerable portion of our paper to-day, to the ex-official controversy. The letter of Mr. Ingham, the concluding part of which we have given, is the last article on the subject which has appeared. Col. Johnson will, no doubt, feel himself called upon to answer. If he does so, we shall feel ourselves in duty bound to give him a hearing.

If nothing worthy of publication in continuation of the controversy, should be received within a day or two, we shall give place in our next to Mr. Rush's letter—the publication of which has been requested by several of our subscribers.

—Since the above paragraph was written, we have received Col. Johnson's reply. It is not very long; and we think it probable both articles can be given next week.

**Awful Death.**—A boy, aged 6 or 7 years met his death week before last, at Mr. Hughes' rolling-mill, in the most shocking manner.—He had come into the mill with his mother; and she had just turned from him to speak to one of the persons in the mill, when the lad, with the thoughtlessness of childhood, placed his hand upon one of the rollers, which was going with great velocity. His arm was drawn in; and his body passed almost instantaneously through the narrow space between the rollers! But one shriek was heard by the agonized mother; and her child, one moment previous, in the full enjoyment of health and vivacity, was before her eyes a mangled and disfigured corpse! We would draw a veil over her agony—none but a parent can feel, in all their intensity, the pangs of such a distressing severance of the most tender tie of humanity.

**Sudden Death.**—During one of the exhibitions of what are termed the "Flying Horses," at Harbaugh's tavern, in the precincts of town, last week, an aged colored woman, named Dolly Thompson, who was witnessing the performance, dropped down, and in a few minutes expired!

**Another Steam-boat Disaster!**—The boiler of the steam-boat Union, was burst on the 25th ult. on her passage from New-Orleans to Louisville, near New Madrid—and three persons killed.

## CLAY TRIUMPHANT IN KENTUCKY.

Returns have already been received from different districts in Kentucky, which show that at least seven Clay members of Congress have been elected, out of twelve. The State Legislature will be decidedly National Republican—a considerable gain is already ascertained.

The Vice-President, (Mr. Calhoun,) has come out with his opinions upon the Nullification doctrine. We have not yet seen his communication.

A large and respectable meeting of the friends of Mr. Clay was held in York on the 1st inst. at which Philip Smyser, Esq. presided; Martin Ebert and Matthew Wallace, Vice-Presidents; and James Anderson, Esq. and J. S. Fothery, Secretaries. The meeting strongly recommended Henry Clay for the next Presidency, addressed their fellow-citizens on the subject, and appointed James S. Mitchell, Esq. Delegate to the National Republican Convention to be held in Baltimore in December. They also formed the following ticket to be supported at the next election:

Senator—James S. Mitchell.  
Assembly—Daniel Durkin, Wm. Nelson, Andrew Clarkson.

## SIGNS!

The Louisville (Ky.) Journal of the 25th ult. says—"The steamboat Huron arrived in this city from New-Orleans on Wednesday. Among the passengers from Louisiana and Mississippi, there were *several* who, in the last Presidential canvass, had voted in favor of Gen. Jackson, sixty-two of them have now deserted Jackson, and are in favor of Henry Clay. Their names can be given, if necessary. Such signs as these may well make our opponents tremble!"

A Clay meeting was lately called in Salem county, New-Jersey, and the call is signed by 400 names, embracing, among other converts from Jacksonism, the whole of the Delegation from that county to the State Legislature of last year! The New-Jersey Eagle says *three hundred citizens of that county* have abandoned the Jackson party.

DAVID WILLIAMS, the last surviving captor of Major Andre, has gone to join his brother patriots who

have passed before him to the realm of glory. His services to his country will always be remembered with gratitude, and his name will go down to posterity enrolled among the purest and noblest and most disinterested of men. As one whom gold could not corrupt, nor prospects of grandeur change. So long as patriotic virtue exists, so long will the names of PAULDING, VAN WART and WILLIAMS be remembered.

WILLIAMS died at Livingstonville, Schoharie county, New-York, on Tuesday, the 2d August, and he was interred with military honors. He was born on the 21st October, 1754. Therefore at the time of his death he was aged 76 years 9 months and 12 days.

**Cholera Morbus.**—The Mayor of N. York has issued a proclamation requiring all vessels from any place in the Mediterranean Sea, and all vessels from any port in the Baltic, including the ports in Denmark, to anchor at the quarantine ground, and submit to the examination of the health officers.—This step has been taken to guard against the introduction of Cholera Morbus.

**The Slave Trade.**—"It would be easy to prove," says Humboldt, "that the whole archipelago of the West Indies, which now comprise scarcely 2,100,000 negroes and mulattoes, (free and slaves) received from 1670 to 1825, nearly *five millions* of Africans! In these revolting calculations on the consumption of the human species, we have not included the number of unfortunate slaves who have perished in the passage, or been thrown in the sea as damaged merchandise."

**Coming out!**—The Lancaster (Pa.) Herald, in the last number, holds the following language respecting the President:

"Having been among the earliest supporters of Jackson for the Presidency, it is with no ordinary feelings of regret and mortification we find the high expectations we had formed of his civic worth and talents disappointed, and that, instead of the open and honest course we had anticipated would characterize his administration, disunion and intrigue have been the order of the day. Instead of the firm and fearless conduct we had expected as the result of his honest purpose and independent judgment, we find the councils of our country weak and distracted—instead of the confidence we supposed his energy and wisdom would inspire, nothing but distrust prevails."

**Education.**—Judge Hopkinson lately delivered an Address before a Society in Philadelphia, in which he urged upon parents the necessity of giving their children a good education, without reference to the inquiry whether they would be professional men, merchants, or mechanics; and especially admonished them to avoid acting upon that narrow and dangerous principle of false economy that considered the value of a child's time while he should be engaged in studies, and debarred him the privilege of education that he might help to amass a little wealth. He quoted as an eminent instance, the good practical collegiate education which the laboring father of DANIEL WEBSTER gave his son, by which means "the Boy of the woods became the Man of the nation."

## GHOSTS AND WITCHES.

The days of superstition have not yet passed away. Our late mails furnish two stories of a supernatural agency; one in Albany, and the other at Nashville, Tennessee. The Albany case is to this effect:—A female between sixteen and seventeen years of age, the daughter of a widow woman in moderate circumstances, has been afflicted with hysterical fits, at intervals, for the last eighteen months. A short time since, as she was preparing to go to bed, she heard several knocks upon the head-board of the bedstead, and insisted that some one was in the room under the bed, and it was not until a thorough search that she was satisfied to the contrary. She was not, however, much alarmed, and slept well that night, without further interruption. In the course of the ensuing twenty-four hours, she again heard the knocks; she was removed to another room, but was still annoyed at intervals for several days.—Attempts were made by her friends to convince her that it was imaginary, or that the noise was produced by themselves, but the knocks soon became so frequent and distinct as to destroy this delusion, and the poor girl now yielded to all the terrors of extreme fright and alarm. It is said that she falls into paroxysms and spasms as soon as the sound is heard.

The knocks are rapid, distinct and loud, sometimes so heavy as to shake the bed, and so loud as to be heard in the adjoining rooms, and when the windows are up, in the street and adjoining dwellings. They are never less than three, and rarely less than five at any one time. They are heard at irregular intervals during the day and night. Persons in the room at the time, not only hear them distinctly, but when seated on the bed, or standing near it, feel the concussion.—A gentleman who, with two or three neighbors sat up with her during Sunday night, says that he was standing at the head of the bed when it was heard on one occasion during the night, and that it was sudden and powerful enough to throw his hand

from the head board, and that it was in its nature, if not appalling, at least impossible to account for.

Experiments have been made, by changing her position on the bed, but without success. If the head be reversed, the knocking is heard in the new position. If laid on the floor, it is heard there, directly under her head, and is sufficiently loud to be heard in the room below.—If placed in a position against the ceiling, it is heard there.

The Albany Evening Journal attempts to explain the phenomenon thus: He says that the knocking was heard simultaneously with the spasms, and when the spasms came on, they brought her teeth so violently in contact as to produce the noise that has been regarded as supernatural; but the Commercial Advertiser will not allow this statement to be satisfactory. He states that:

"In the year 1805, a similar occurrence took place at the corner of Mulberry and Bayard streets. Whenever the knocks were heard, a young woman who resided in the family, would go into hysterics. The young woman removed into another family, and the knocking was heard in that house. A vast number visited the house, heard the knocking, but we do not recollect whether the cause was ever found out; the writer of this note heard it repeatedly. There was a case very similar, and more extraordinary, in Hackensack, some 30 years ago. And who, moreover, does not recollect the case of that eminent servant of God, John Wesley, who, with his pious family, was so long afflicted with knockings which never could be explained.—"There are more things in heaven and earth than are dreamed of in our philosophy."

And we add, who has not heard of the Cocklane ghost, that so completely confounded the judgment of Dr. Johnson? We admit that there are many accounts of supernatural visitations on record, well authenticated, and so far as the testimony goes, they bid defiance to human ingenuity to explain rationally; but it does not follow, that if all the circumstances were known, that the same difficulty would exist. We have reason to arrive at this conclusion, as the most remarkable phenomena, and apparently inexplicable, have ultimately been traced to natural causes.—U. S. Gazette.

**Singular Death.**—The Gardiner Me. Chronicle says—"We regret to learn, that a son of Rev. Thomas Dolloff, of Jay, aged about 20 years, died on Friday last, in consequence of having inhaled thro' his nostrils into his lungs a portion of the contents of a "puff ball," to check bleeding at the nose. He was a young man of excellent character and much promise."

A correspondent of the Boston Sentinel mentions the Hon. FISHER AMES among the great American Statesmen whose decease has taken place on the anniversary of our nation's independence. He died on the 4th July, 1808.

A young man of delicate constitution died in Philadelphia a few days since, in convulsions from a stroke of the sun. He had been a few days before on a trip in the country, and on a passage down the Schuylkill had exposed himself imprudently, which led to his untimely decease.

## Baltimore Prices Current.

From the Patriot of Saturday last.			
Flour,	5 50	Oats,	30
Wheat, 100 to 1 20	Whiskey,		30
Corn, 63 to 65	Plaster,	4 12	
Rye, 63	Feathers,	35	

## RDS &amp; CO.

On Sunday the 7th inst. very suddenly, Mrs. Martha Everitt, of Baltimore township, aged about 93 years.

On the 11th inst. Mr. Solomon Waggoner, son of Mr. Peter Waggoner, of Franklin township.

On the 1st inst. in Franklin county, Mr. Wm. Thompson, brother to Mr. J. A. Thompson, of this borough, aged 41 years.

Extensive Manufacturing  
or  
PLATED WARE,  
GETTYSBURG, PA.

## JOHN WALLACE,

(Late of the well-known Firm of Wallace & Proctor, in Carlisle.)

—TAKES this opportunity of informing the Public, that he has purchased the Establishment of MILLER & LITTLE, on East Middle-street, Gettysburg, where he is now manufacturing all kinds of

PLATED SADDLERY,  
Harness & Carriage  
Fittings, &c.

of a superior quality—of which a full supply will always be kept on hand.—It is well known that at his Establishment in Carlisle, he is enabled to sell his wares lower than they could be purchased for in the City; and he is determined that his Establishment in Gettysburg shall be conducted upon the same principles.

—All orders from abroad for any article in his line, shall be attended to with promptness.

Gettysburg, Aug. 16.

—The Franklin Repository, Hagerstown Torch Light, Fredericktown Herald, & York Gazette, will insert the above to the amount of \$2, and forward their bills to this Office.

## TRY YOUR LUCK!

## Tickets only 5 Dollars!

THE SEVENTEENTH CLASS OF THE  
UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

WILL BE DRAWN ON

Saturday the 27th of Aug.

60 Number Lottery—9 Drawn Balls.

## SCHEME.

1 prize of \$20,000	35	100
1	10,000	51
1	2,500	51
1	1,502	51
5	1,000	102
5	500	102
5	400	1479
10	300	11475
20	200	

Tickets, \$5, Halves, \$2 50,  
Other Shares in proportion.

FOR SALE AT

CLARKSON'S.

Gettysburg, Aug. 16.

Drawn Numbers in Class No. 16,

59 56 6 12 40 35 13 23 36

23. 36. 59. a prize of \$300,

Sold at Clarkson's, to a gentleman in  
Gettysburg.

AN APPRENTICE  
TO THE

## Printing Business,

IS wanted at the Office of the "Adams Sentinel." None need apply, unless well recommended for moral character and industrious habits.

Gettysburg, Aug. 9.

SADDLES & BRIDLES  
FOR SALE.

A S I intend quitting the business of Saddling, I will offer at PUBLIC SALE, on Monday the 22d of this month, at my Shop in Baltimore-street, Gettysburg, a handsome assortment of

Saddles and Bridles,  
HORSE-GEARS, &c.

ALSO MY STOCK OF

SADDLERY, &c.

LIKEWISE SOME NEW

Furniture,

such as BUREAUS, TABLES and BEDSTEADS, &c. &c.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock—

A credit of six months will be given.

DAVID LITTLE.

Gettysburg, Aug. 9.

COACH &  
HARNESS-MAKING,  
(GETTYSBURG, Pa.)

## DAVID LITTLE,

TAKES this opportunity of informing the Public, that he still carries on the above business, in all its branches, at his well-established Manufactory, in Baltimore-street, Gettysburg, where he will constantly keep on hand, and will make promptly to order, all kinds of CARRIAGES, such as

Coaches, Barouches & Gigs, finished in the most substantial and elegant manner. HARNESS, to accompany, also finished in the best manner.

Gettysburg, Pa. Aug. 9.

—The Carlisle Volunteer, Franklin Repository, and Hagerstown Torch-Light, will insert the above advt. to the amount of \$2 each, and charge this Office.

SUNDAY SCHOOL  
BOOKS.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS desirous of forming and replenishing their Libraries, can obtain suitable Books for those purposes at the Adams county Depository. The following is a catalogue of some of the books recently received:

Dictionary of the Bible by A. Alexander, D. D.	
Malcolm's do.	
Daught's do. of the New Testament,	
Bib. Antiquities	2 vol.
Bib. Studies	2 vol.
Catechism on the Parables,	
Theological Class Book,	
Help to the Gospels,	
Do. to the Acts of the Apostles,	
Geography of the Bible,	
Swan's Letters on Missions,	
Observations upon the Peloponnesus in 1820,	
Memoirs of Rogers,	
Personal Family, by R. Pollock,	
Ex. Banisher,	4 vol.
Father Clement,	
Saint Rest,	
Rise and Progress,	
Baxter's Call,	
Youth's Library,	30 vol.
Cabinet,	15 vol.
Parent's Monitor,	2 vol.
Christian Father's Present,	2 vol.
Late of Father,	
Do. Father,	
Do. Mother,	
Do. Father,	
Do. Mother,	
Do. Newborn,	
Do. St. Paul,	
Do. Bernard,	
Do. David,	
Do. Mrs. Jackson,	

Hyman Books of various binding,  
Judson's Questions, 1st, 2d and 3d vol.

In connection with the above books, the publications of the Am. S. S. Union generally,

may be obtained at the Depository of the Adams county S. S. Union.

N. B. Donations from a distance shall receive punctual attendance.

Gettysburg, Aug. 9.

receive. I regretted the difficulties which Major Eaton labored under, and had felt it to be my duty not to aggravate them. I had intended at an early day to have had a conversation with him on the subject, with a view to have our social relation defined, but no opportunity had offered, without volunteering one, and it had not been done in that way. The course I had taken was, however, adopted with great care, to save his feelings as much as possible, consistently with what was due to my family, and the community with which we were associated. I considered the charge of my family to be a sacred trust, belonging exclusively to myself, as a member of society. The administration had nothing to do with it, more than with that of any other individual, and political power could not be properly exerted over their social intercourse, and it was important to his reputation to have it understood that he did not interfere in such matters. That I was not aware of any want of harmony in the cabinet; I had not seen the slightest symptom of such a feeling in his deliberations, and I was perfectly certain that my official conduct had never been influenced in the slightest degree by a feeling of that nature. I saw no ground, therefore, for the least change on my part in this respect. To which the President replied, in a changed tone, that he had the most entire confidence in my integrity and capacity in executing the duties of the Department, and expressed his perfect satisfaction, in that respect, with my whole conduct; he had never supposed for a moment that my official acts had been influenced in the least degree by any unkind feelings towards Maj. Eaton; and he did not mean to insist on our families visiting Mrs. Eaton: He had been much excited, for some time past, by the combination against her, and he wished us to aid him in putting down their slanders, adding that she was excluded from most of the invitations to parties; and when invited she was insulted; that the lady of a foreign minister before referred to had insulted her at Baron Krudener's party. I remarked, that some injustice might be done to that lady on that occasion, although she might not choose to associate with Mrs. Eaton, I did not think she intended to insult her; she might have supposed that there was some design, not altogether respectful to herself, in the offer of the attendance to supper of the Secretary of War, whose wife she did not visit, instead of the Secretary of State, which, according to the usual practice, she probably considered herself entitled to. I was present, and saw most of what happened. She evidently thought herself aggrieved at something, but acted with much dignity on the occasion. I saw no appearance of insult offered to Mrs. Eaton. He replied that he had been fully informed, and knew all about it; and but for certain reasons which he mentioned, he would have sent the foreign minister before referred to and his wife home immediately. After some further conversation on this and other matters, in which I considered the President as having entirely waived the demand made through Col. Johnson, that my family must visit Mrs. Eaton, as the condition for my remaining in office, and in which he expressed himself in terms of personal kindness towards me, I took my leave. He did not show me, or read, any paper on the subject."

The public will now, I think, be at no loss to determine upon the true state of the facts of this case. Mr. Ingham's very full statement is taken from notes made at the time, and which were shown to me shortly after they were made. In repeated conversations with Mr. Branch, our recollections were found to concur. The transaction was of a nature calculated to awaken all my attention, and to impress itself indelibly upon my memory. I claim no benefit, therefore, from any supposed imperfection of this facility, and expect to be believed, because I speak the truth.

In relation to the statement that the paper drawn up in the hand-writing of the President was shown to me, the denial of which I most explicitly repeat, if charity is to perform her holy office in reconciling these conflicting assertions, it is much more easy to believe that the memory of the President may have failed on this occasion. He saw and conversed with various persons on this subject, and has to rely upon his memory for the fact of having shown this paper to different individuals—Each of those individuals is required only to speak for himself. The nature of the transaction was such that it could not have escaped the recollection of either of them.

It was impossible if such a paper had been shown, not to have demanded, and to have persevered in the demand to have the names of the persons, on whose information the requisition was made. No one would have consented to have the conditions on which he should continue in office prescribed to him, on the ground of a combination, the evidence of which rested on mere rumor. An inquiry must have been the consequence, and the transaction could not only not have been forgotten by the parties, but would thus have become known to others. I would not myself have retained my office a moment after such a paper was exhibited to me. I will not question the intention of the President to have shown this paper to me, nor his belief that he did

so; but that he did not do so, is certain. Those who know me will not doubt the sincerity of this declaration, and an impartial community will, I trust, perceive no sufficient motive to be deduced, either from my character, or the circumstances of this transaction, for the belief of intentional misrepresentation on my part.

At any rate, I have discharged my duty, by bearing this testimony to the truth. I know to what it subjects me; but I rely upon the discernment and the integrity of my countrymen, and will abide the result.

JNO. MACPHERSON BERRIEN.

Washington, July 22, 1831.

To the Editor of the U. S. Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, 23d July, 1831.

SIR—In my communication to the public, which appeared in the National Intelligencer of this morning, I mentioned that I had not heard from Mr. Branch, to whom I had forwarded a copy of Col. Johnson's letter. I have now to state that, by the mail of this morning, I received a letter from Mr. Branch, dated the 20th instant, in which he says:

"You can very well imagine my surprise, on reading the Col.'s (Johnson's) letter, from what you yourself experienced. My recollections of the interview will most abundantly corroborate all that you have said."

I am, very respectfully, Sir,

Your obt. servt.,

JNO. MACPHERSON BERRIEN.

To the Editor of the Telegraph.

MR. INGHAM'S LETTER.

Mr. Ingham has addressed a long letter to the President, the greatest portion of which is in answer to some remarks in the Globe, which he supposed to be authorized by Gen. Jackson, but which the Editor of that paper asserts the President was not privy to. We content ourselves with merely giving the concluding paragraph of that portion of Mr. Ingham's letter, and his answer to the direct letter of the President. He says—

"To the mind which has long been perverted by the workings of suspicion and passion, it is difficult to present the most clear and sober truths with effect; and I may not have satisfied you of the injustice of any of your suspicions. I can therefore only add, that nothing was farther from my intention than to have had any difference with you, or any member of the Administration, on my retirement from the government—I am not to expect, however, that either arguments or evidence will now produce a change in your opinions, or dispel the error which has so unhappily enveloped your short career in civil station, and so effectually blighted the fair prospects which attended your induction into office."

You will observe that I have confined my remarks almost exclusively to the effects: I have but touched the corrupting cause of all the diseases of your Administration. Nourished by a deplorable infatuation, its operations have been most extensive and injurious. Had I consented to bring my family within the sphere of its influence, I should have been among the chiefest of your favorites; but I would not thus consent to expose them, and therefore have, as it appears, experienced the effects of your secret and abiding hostility.

I now take leave of your organs, and proceed to reply to your letter by Mr. Trist, already referred to. I cannot but regret to find the same apparent misapprehension of the nature and object of my letter of the 21st ult. still existing, which had pervaded your previous proceedings on this subject. The representations I made to you of the transactions of Maj. Eaton and others, was not induced by any alleged injury done to me. This was distinctly disclaimed. The object was simply to bring to your notice a meditated outrage against the majesty of the law, which I deemed discreditable to the government, and considered it to be my duty to lay before you. In furtherance of this object, I suggested such prominent facts as I thought necessary to enable you to give a direction to any investigation you might order, which would most readily disclose the whole truth. The facts presented by me for your consideration, were, that Maj. Eaton and Mr. Randolph had resolved to assault me; that, for effecting their object, they occupied, as a rendezvous, certain lower rooms in the Treasury building, near which, as the head of the Department, I must necessarily pass in the discharge of my official duties; that the officers occupying these rooms, with one other, were in the company of Maj. Eaton and Randolph, whilst they were thus awaiting an opportunity to make the intended assault. I further stated, that the principal persons thus engaged, viz: Eaton and Randolph, with a recruited force, beset my dwelling for two successive nights, indicating, by words, actions, and armament, hostile designs. All these matters were brought before you, believing that all who had in any manner aided or given countenance at the time to the designs of the principal, were guilty of a high offence against the laws of the country. The matters for investigation under this statement of facts, were simply as follows:

1. Did Eaton and Randolph, or either of them, arm and lie in wait for the purpose alleged, or for any other criminal purpose?

2. Did they use the rooms of the Treasury building as places of rendezvous for such a purpose?

3. Were the officers who occupied those rooms present while they were so employed by Eaton and Randolph, or either of them?

4. Did Eaton and Randolph, with a recruited armed force, threaten an assault on my dwelling, for two successive nights, till a late hour?

If so, then is all I have stated true to the letter. I am sure it will not be contended that it did not concern the character of the Government, to have a severe scrutiny made to ascertain the truth of such allegations; and if found to be true, to know especially how it had happened that any persons, much more those in your particular confidence, should have dared to occupy the rooms in the Treasury Department, in order to make an assault on the life of its chief officer, and to what extent, if at all, the officers accompanying them, had any knowledge of, or given aid or countenance to so disgraceful an outrage.

The facts which then had come to my knowledge were then odied in a letter addressed to you, on the eve of my departure from the Seat of Government, (the only moment at my disposal for that purpose,) believing that you would conceive it your duty to cause the subject to be investigated in such manner as the long experience of the most enlightened communities had found best calculated to elicit truth and promote justice. But you have not thought proper to do so. You have contented yourself with drawing out and spreading before the public, the excuses and denials of a portion of the persons referred to, without taking the slightest notice of the principal and avowed offender, rejecting all offers to adduce additional testimony. An examination might very possibly have implicated persons not before thought of, or resulted in the acquittal of others who were suspected. But that the facts should have been investigated, will not be denied by any one who duly appreciates the sacred duty of repressing among the officers of the Government, within the walls of the public edifices, all disposition to violence. I have only to add, that when such a scrutiny shall be made, all have alleged will be substantially proved; the subsequent prevarications of the minor coadjutors to the contrary notwithstanding. I do not complain that you have not instituted an investigation; I have no right to do so, more than any other citizen of the United States. You are responsible for the due execution of the laws of the District; and when these fail to afford personal protection, I hope to be as able as most others to protect myself. But I think I have a just ground for complaint, in your effort to transfer from yourself and your officer, who are constituted for that service, to me, a private citizen, at a distance, and without special interest, the labor and responsibility of carrying on a criminal prosecution, for an offence committed exclusively against the United States, even after the principal offender had confessed more than enough to justify a public prosecution. But I had a still more serious cause of complaint, in your additional effort to divert the public mind from the primary and real question before you, to the consideration of a collateral and false issue, between myself and the companions of Eaton and Randolph, whilst at their rendezvous; whereby you might ostensibly impeach my veracity, without contradicting one of my assertions. Not content with framing such an issue, thus calculated to do me injury, and to defeat every purpose of justice, I find in your letter, and with deep regret feel myself obliged to expose it, indubitable evidence of a deplorable bias in your mind. As an apparent cause for the embarrassment interposed, you have made a gratuitous offer of your protection to me, if I should engage in those prosecutions. But not having sought such protection, nor deemed it desirable, it removes none of the difficulties previously and subsequently thrown in the way. I asked an assurance of protection for the witnesses who might hold offices at your disposal, from injury in consequence of given testimony; but this is given in a form which they will regard as a threat, rather than an assurance of protection.

As no witness would be required to inculcate himself by his own testimony, the condition annexed to your assurance, that "it must not be construed as affording impunity for their own misconduct, which the investigation might unfold," could have no meaning; that I can imagine, unless intended for menaces. I have also observed in your letter another obstacle to any scrutiny before a tribunal of the district. It is stated by you, that "should any person be found to have formed a part of a recruited force to engage in hostilities of any kind within the precincts of the Departments, or elsewhere, you will feel it to be your duty, in addition to the penalties of the law, forthwith to dismiss the offender from public service;" and in the next paragraph you prejudice and promulgate the acquittal of the "Acting Secretary of War, and others" (alleged to have been charged by me) of any offence whatever, having previously justified the officers whose rooms were occupied as a rendezvous, on the ground that "it was their duty to be there; and that any body else had a right to come there." If a free and untrammelled investigation had been gone into, as I re-

quired, I had determined to call upon you as the first witness. Notwithstanding you say in your letter to Messrs. Campbell, Smith, Lewis, & Randolph, that "Mr. Ingham's letter," (received by you at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 22d of June) "gave you the first information that you had on the subject of his difficulties," yet I risk nothing in saying, that your examination, with the other testimony in my power, would have afforded ample proof of the extraordinary fact that you were well apprised of what was going on anterior to that date. The feelings which governed you on that occasion, may be understood, from the fact that you have justified Major Eaton's meditated assault upon me, and from the declaration of one of your devoted friends, that, in a conversation he had with you before the intended assault, you informed him of the controversy between Maj. Eaton and myself, and said that, "if there was to be any more writing, it would be in RED INK!"

Your course, on this subject, is the more extraordinary, and the more worthy to be specially remarked, inasmuch as the persons principally interested are known to be of your most confidential friends, and believed to be partakers of your most secret councils, who were in habits of daily intercourse and consultation with you, and whose devotion to your wishes, authorized the belief, that they would do nothing of importance against your approbation. Of the principal offender no notice is taken, as if there were no such person on the stage of action. All the rest engaged, or supposed to have been engaged in the intended assault, are completely exculpated, and a virtual amnesty given them, while the words of your letter appear guardedly arranged to convey a denunciation of the "penalties of the law," & a dismissal from office, against those who were armed in my defence. It should be observed, that your denunciation of the penalties of the law, and your judgment of acquittal, in the District of Columbia are not idle words. All the juries who might be called to try such offences, must be selected under your own eye, and by an officer who holds his office at your will; in addition to this, you hold the pardoning power in your hands. Whoever has paid attention to state trials, cannot be insensible to the effect of these powers. I am, therefore, now met with an unsought offer of personal protection, while I carry on a public prosecution, in which the witnesses I might offer, are threatened with the privation of the means of subsistence for their families, and some with the addition of the penalties of the law, as a punishment for their generous services in my defence. How can I understand such a communication as expressing a desire for a free, impartial, & untrammelled investigation of truth, before a tribunal of justice? It is any thing else rather than this. If it had been your sole intention, in writing this letter, to deter the scrutiny it purports to acquiesce in, it could not have been more effectually framed for its object, than for you had judged rightly in supposing that I would much rather suffer all the detriment arising from the imputation cast upon me by your proceeding, than expose to injury men who had offered to risk their lives for mine.

But you have left me no choice in an appeal to a tribunal of criminal jurisdiction. At the same moment in which you seemingly invited public attention to see "what proof (I) should be able to bring in support of the charges," you closed the door as well against the witnesses as against the effect of their testimony. Instead of accepting my aid for the purposes of justice, you have proclaimed the acquittal of the guilty, and left nothing for me to do but to aid you in the arraignment and punishment of the innocent. To give the more effect to your purpose, you allege that you have already made inquiries (secretly of course) and from the information thus received, declare my statements to be "unfounded in fact;" and not only denounce the evidence on which I relied as "vague and false," without having heard it, but to complete this course of proceeding in a manner most injurious to my character and feelings, you have even descended from your high station to offer me a personal taunt. Such is the close of the last scene of the political relation between you and me.

You will perceive that I have carefully abstained from introducing into this discussion any matter to which you have not invited public attention in your letter of the 7th inst. and your document of the 11th, and which is not necessary to my defence against the charges therein made. I have therefore left a vast field wholly unexplored, all of which was fairly at my disposal, if I could have reconciled my feelings, even under such circumstances of injury, to do any thing which might result in an aggressive controversy with the chief magistrate. Self-defence is, however, not a crime.

rights, which, it is conceded in all communities, man has never submitted to the entire control of society; it is this, right alone I claim to have exerted in the foregoing remarks. If I have used it with what any one may consider as an undue freedom, it will be cause of regret to me; but having, from the beginning of my official connexion until it was dissolved by you, devoted all the faculties of my mind to the public service, with no other view than to promote the public interest, and the char-

acter of the government, and, consequently, the fame of its chief officer, I have not considered myself laboring under obligations which could not be paid, nor you as having any right to inflict injuries by way of adjusting such a balance.

With the exception of station, therefore, I felt no restraint which would not be required in any other case, and, if station can be construed to confer privileges of this nature, those who claim them ought to remember that the established courtesies of republican society, at least, protect the inferior members from the unjust effects of such a privilege, by imposing corresponding restraints on the superior. But it should always be kept in view, wherever this correspondence may lead to, that it has been forced upon me in a manner which has left me no choice but to suffer the effects of your cruel injustice, or to use some of the means which crowd into my service, to avert the intended wrongs. I have already adverted to the manner in which our official connexion has been maintained on my part. The documents before me show how that relation has been maintained on your part. It commenced in suspicion, and continued under a brooding, but unexpressed hostility; was marked near its close, by a wanton and desperate design, fostered in the breast of your most devoted and most confidential friend, to assail my life, and, failing in this, it is now terminated with a still more unrelenting and injurious purpose of destroying my reputation, and robbing my children of their only hope of bequest. I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. D. INGHAM.

Late Foreign Intelligence.

By the ship Edward Quesset, arrived at New-York, Liverpool dates to the 28th have been received.

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

The affairs of Poland continue prosperous, but the great crisis of its fate is fast approaching. The main army, under Skrzynski, which has been since the battle of Ostrolenka at Praga, has, now refreshed and recruited by its stay, left its repose, and upon the 14th inst. again taken the field to act upon the offensive against the Russians. This is, perhaps, the last time that these brave patriots will have occasion to tempt the fortunes of their country by seeking a battle, as it is said to be their determination never to return to their place of shelter, but as victors, or to bury themselves under its ruins.

The Russian army is said to be as destitute and dispirited as the Poles are confident and well provided with all the necessities of a campaign. It is even said that the Russians have already made overtures for an accommodation which have been rejected with scorn.

Upon the state of the warfare in the South, a Warsaw journal says—"We learn from good authority, that Gen. Chrzanowski has just gained a great advantage over Gen. Rudiger, 2 miles from Zamosc; the details are not yet known." The cholera is unhappily making great ravages in Galicia, and is said to have broken out at Hamburg. We must be prepared for decisive events within a short time in the neighborhood of Warsaw.

From the London Morning Herald of 27th.

We received last night the Belgian papers of Saturday, and some preceding days. They are entirely taken up with speculations upon Prince Leopold's final intentions as to the acceptance of the throne of Belgium. It was believed in Brussels that His Royal Highness had at last given in his adhesion to the offer *contingente*, with the perfect approbation of England and France, but under protest from the other members of the London Conference at London. The schism thus introduced was reported to have led to the dissolution of the Conference itself, to the dismissal of Lord Palmerston, the Holy Alliance Minister of England, from the post of Secretary at War. The Belgian Deputies, with the Prince's *ultimatum*, were fully expected at Brussels on Thursday or Friday last.

We have reason to know that these gentlemen did not, in fact, leave London till late last night. It is certain, however, that they are the bearers of the Prince's final determination upon the point in issue. But whether His Royal Highness has enabled these messengers to proclaim independence and peace to their countrymen, or obliged them to summon, by all the calls of wounded national pride, to arms, is locked up, of course, as yet amongst the mysteries of diplomacy. The subject appears to have been most anxiously canvassed in London during the last three days, for upon Friday the Commissioners and Lord Palmerston were engaged with Prince Leopold for four hours. On Saturday the conferences of the Foreign Ministers upon the subject did not terminate till midnight; and which they were in a hot and excited state.

Prince, and remained two hours with him. Another meeting took place yesterday, and late last night the Deputies received their final answer, after which they set off immediately for Brussels. We shall very soon learn the result.

BRUSSELS, June 23.—Another extraordinary courier arrived from London at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon; the despatches which he brought announced the retirement of Lord Palmerston from the Department of Foreign Affairs.

receive. I regretted the difficulties which Major Eaton labored under, and had felt it to be my duty not to aggravate them. I had intended at an early day to have had a conversation with him on the subject, with a view to have our social relation defined, but no opportunity had offered, without volunteering one, and it had not been done in that way. The course I had taken was, however, adopted with great care, to save his feelings as much as possible, consistently with what was due to my family, and the community with which we were associated. I considered the charge of my family to be a sacred trust, belonging exclusively to myself, as a member of society. The administration had nothing to do with it, more than with that of any other individual, and political power could not be properly exerted over their social intercourse, and it was important to his reputation to have it understood that he did not interfere in such matters. That I was not aware of any want of harmony in the cabinet; I had not seen the slightest symptom of such a feeling in its deliberations, and I was perfectly certain that my official conduct had never been influenced in the slightest degree by a feeling of that nature. I saw no ground, therefore, for the least change on my part in this respect. To which the President replied, in a changed tone, that he had the most entire confidence in my integrity and capacity in executing the duties of the Department, and expressed his perfect satisfaction, in that respect, with my whole conduct; he had never supposed for a moment that my official acts had been influenced in the least degree by any unkind feelings towards Maj. Eaton; and he did not mean to insist on our families visiting Mrs. Eaton: He had been much excited, for some time past, by the combination against her, and he wished us to aid him in putting down their slanders, adding that she was excluded from most of the invitations to parties; and when invited she was insulted; that the lady of a foreign minister before referred to had insulted her at Baron Krudener's party. I remarked, that some injustice might be done to that lady on that occasion, although she might not choose to associate with Mrs. Eaton, I did not think she intended to insult her; she might have supposed that there was some design, not altogether respectful to herself, in the offer of the attendance to supper of the Secretary of War, whose wife she did not visit, instead of the Secretary of State, which, according to the usual practice, she probably considered herself entitled to. I was present, and saw most of what happened. She evidently thought herself aggrieved at something, but acted with much dignity on the occasion. I saw no appearance of insult offered to Mrs. Eaton.—He replied that he had been fully informed, and knew all about it; and but for certain reasons which he mentioned, he would have sent the foreign minister before referred to and his wife home immediately. After some further conversation on this and other matters, in which I considered the President as having entirely waived the demand made through Col. Johnson, that my family must visit Mrs. Eaton, as the condition for my remaining in office, and in which he expressed himself in terms of personal kindness towards me, I took my leave. He did not show me, or read, any paper on the subject."

The public will now, I think, be at no loss to determine upon the true state of the facts of this case. Mr. Ingham's very full statement is taken from notes made at the time, and which were shown to me shortly after they were made. In repeated conversations with Mr. Branch, our recollections were found to concur. The transaction was of a nature calculated to awaken all my attention, and to impress itself indelibly upon my memory. I claim no benefit, therefore, from any supposed imperfection of this faculty, and expect to be believed, because I speak the truth.

In relation to the statement that the paper drawn up in the hand-writing of the President was shown to me, the denial of which I most explicitly repeat, if charity is to perform her holy office in reconciling these conflicting assertions, it is much more easy to believe that the memory of the President may have failed on this occasion. He saw and conversed with various persons on this subject, and has to rely upon his memory for the fact of having shown this paper to different individuals.—Each of those individuals is required only to speak for himself. The nature of the transaction was such that it could not have escaped the recollection of either of them.

It was impossible if such a paper had been shewn, not to have demanded, and to have persevered in the demand to have the names of the persons, on whose information the requisition was made. No one would have consented to have the conditions on which he should continue in office prescribed to him, on the ground of a combination, the evidence of which rested on mere rumor. An inquiry must have been the consequence, and the transaction could not only not have been forgotten by the parties, but would thus have become known to others. I would not myself have retained my office a moment after such a paper was exhibited to me. I will not question the intention of the President to have shewn this paper to me, nor his belief that he did

so; but that he did not do so, is certain. Those who know me will not doubt the sincerity of this declaration, and an impartial community will, I trust, perceive no sufficient motive to be deduced, either from my character, or the circumstances of this transaction, for the belief of intentional misrepresentation on my part.

At any rate, I have discharged my duty, by bearing this testimony to the truth. I know to what it subjects me; but I rely upon the discernment and the integrity of my countrymen, and will abide the result.

JNO. MACPHERSON BERRIEN.  
Washington, July 22, 1831.

To the Editor of the U. S. Telegraph.  
WASHINGTON, 23d July, 1831.

SIR—In my communication to the public, which appeared in the National Intelligencer of this morning, I mentioned that I had not heard from Mr. Branch, to whom I had forwarded a copy of Col. Johnson's letter. I have now to state that, by the mail of this morning, I received a letter from Mr. Branch, dated the 20th instant, in which he says:

"You can very well imagine my surprise, on reading the Col.'s (Johnson's) letter, from what you yourself experienced. My recollections of the interview will most abundantly corroborate all that you have said."

I am, very respectfully, Sir,  
Your obt. serv't.

JNO. MACPHERSON BERRIEN.  
To the Editor of the Telegraph.

#### MR. INGHAM'S LETTER.

Mr. Ingham has addressed a long letter to the President, the greatest portion of which is in answer to some remarks in the Globe, which he supposed to be authorized by Gen. Jackson, but which the Editor of that paper asserts the President was not privy to. We content ourselves with merely giving the concluding paragraph of that portion of Mr. I.'s letter, and his answer to the direct letter of the President. He says—

To the mind which has long been perverted by the workings of suspicion and passion, it is difficult to present the most clear and sober truths with effect; and I may not have satisfied you of the injustice of any of your suspicions. I can therefore only add, that nothing was farther from my intention than to have had any difference with you, or any member of the Administration, on my retirement from the government.—I am not to expect, however, that either arguments or evidence will now produce a change in your opinions, or dispel the error which has so unhappily enveloped your short career in civil station, and so effectually blighted the fair prospects which attended your induction into office.

You will observe that I have confined my remarks almost exclusively to the effects: I have but touched the corrupting cause of all the diseases of your Administration. Nourished by a deplorable infatuation, its operations have been most extensive and injurious.—Had I consented to bring my family within the sphere of its influence, I should have been among the chiefest of your favorites; but I would not thus consent to expose them, and therefore have, as it appears, experienced the effects of your secret and abiding hostility.

I now take leave of your *expose*, and proceed to reply to your letter by Mr. Trist, already referred to. I cannot but regret to find the same apparent misapprehension of the nature and object of my letter of the 21st ult. still existing, which had pervaded your previous proceedings on this subject. The representations I made to you of the transactions of Maj. Eaton and others, was not induced by any alleged injury done to me. This was distinctly disclaimed. The object was simply to bring to your notice a meditated outrage against the majesty of the law, which I deemed discredit to the Government, and considered it to be my duty to lay before you. In furtherance of this object, I suggested such prominent facts as I thought necessary to enable you to give a direction to any investigation you might order, which would most readily disclose the whole truth. The facts presented by me for your consideration, were, that Maj. Eaton and Mr. Randolph had resolved to assault me; that, for effecting their object, they occupied, as a rendezvous, certain lower rooms in the Treasury building, near which, as the head of the Department, I must necessarily pass in the discharge of my official duties; that the officers occupying these rooms, with one other, were in the company of Maj. Eaton and Randolph, whilst they were thus awaiting an opportunity to make the intended assault. I further stated, that the principal persons thus engaged, viz: Eaton and Randolph, with a recruited force, beset my dwelling for two successive nights, indicating, by words, actions, and armament, hostile designs. All these matters were brought before you, believing that all who had in any manner aided or given countenance at the time to the designs of the principal, were guilty of a high offence against the laws of the country. The matters for investigation under this statement of facts, were simply as follows:

1. Did Eaton and Randolph, or either of them, arm and lie in wait for the purpose alleged, or for any other criminal purpose?

2. Did they use the rooms of the Treasury building as places of rendezvous for such a purpose?

3. Were the officers who occupied those rooms present while they were so employed by Eaton and Randolph, or either of them?

4. Did Eaton and Randolph, with a recruited armed force, threaten an assault on my dwelling, for two successive nights, till a late hour?

If so, then is all I have stated true to the letter. I am sure it will not be contended that it did not concern the character of the Government, to have a severe scrutiny made to ascertain the truth of such allegations; and, if found to be true, to know especially how it had happened that any persons, much more those in your particular confidence, should have dared to occupy the rooms in the Treasury Department, in order to make an assault on the life of its chief officer, and to what extent, if at all, the officers accompanying them, had any knowledge of, or given aid or countenance to so disgraceful an outrage.—The facts which then had come to my knowledge were embodied in a letter addressed to you, on the eve of my departure from the Seat of Government, (the only moment at my disposal for that purpose,) believing that you would conceive it your duty to cause the subject to be investigated in such manner as the long experience of the most enlightened communities had found best calculated to elicit truth and promote justice. But you have not thought proper to do so. You have contented yourself with drawing out and spreading before the public, the excuses and denials of a portion of the persons referred to, without taking the slightest notice of the principal and avowed offender, rejecting all offers to adduce additional testimony. An examination might very possibly have implicated persons not before thought of, or resulted in the acquittal of others who were suspected. But that the facts should have been investigated, will not be denied by any one who duly appreciates the sacred duty of repressing among the officers of the Government, within the walls of the public edifices, all disposition to violence. I have only to add, that, when such a scrutiny shall be made, all I have alleged will be substantially proved; the subsequent prevarications of the minor coadjutors to the contrary notwithstanding. I do not complain that you have not instituted an investigation; I have no right to do so, more than any other citizen of the United States. You are responsible for the due execution of the laws of the District; and when these fail to afford personal protection, I hope to be as able as most others to protect myself. But I think I have a just ground for complaint, in your effort to transfer from yourself and your officer, who are constituted for that service, to me, a private citizen, at a distance, and without special interest, the labor and responsibility of carrying on a criminal prosecution, for an offence committed exclusively against the United States, even after the principal offender had confessed more than enough to justify a public prosecution. But I find a still more serious cause of complaint, in your additional effort to divert the public mind from the primary and real question before you, to the consideration of a collateral and false issue, between myself and the companions of Eaton and Randolph, whilst at their rendezvous; whereby you might ostensibly impeach my veracity, without contradicting one of my assertions. Not content with framing such an issue, thus calculated to do me injury, and to defeat every purpose of justice, I find in your letter, and with deep regret feel myself obliged to expose it, indubitable evidence of a deplorable bias in your mind. As an apparent cause for the embarrassment interposed, you have made a gratuitous offer of your protection to me if I should engage in those prosecutions. But not having sought such protection, nor deemed it desirable, it removes none of the difficulties previously and subsequently thrown in the way. I asked an assurance of protection for the witnesses who might hold offices at your disposal, from inquiry in consequence of given testimony; but this is given in a form which they will regard as a threat, rather than an assurance of protection.

As no witness would be required to incriminate himself by his own testimony, the condition annexed to your assurance, that "it must not be construed as affording impunity for their own misconduct, which the investigation might unfold," could have no meaning that I can imagine, unless intended for men. I have also observed in your letter another obstacle to any scrutiny before a tribunal of the district. It is stated by you, that "should any person be found to have formed a part of a recruited force to engage in hostilities of any kind within the precincts of the Department, or elsewhere, you will feel it to be your duty, in addition to the penalties of the law, forthwith to dismiss the offender from public service;" and in the next paragraph you prejudice and promulgate the acquittal of the "Acting Secretary of War, and others," alleged to have been charged by me, of any offence whatever, having previously justified the officers whose rooms were occupied as a rendezvous, on the ground that "it was their duty to be there; and that any body else had a right to come there." If a free and untrammelled investigation had been gone into, as I re-

quested, I had determined to call upon you as the first witness. Notwithstanding you say in your letter to Messrs. Campbell, Smith, Lewis, & Randolph, that "Mr. Ingham's letter," (received by you at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 22d of June) "gave you the first information that you had on the subject of his difficulties," yet I risk nothing in saying, that your examination, with the other testimony in my power, would have afforded ample proof of the extraordinary fact that you were well apprised of what was going on anterior to that date. The feelings which governed you on that occasion, may be understood, from the fact that you have justified Major Eaton's meditated assault upon me, and from the declaration of one of your devoted friends, that, in a conversation he had with you before the intended assault, you informed him of the controversy between Maj. Eaton and myself, and said that, "if there was to be any more writing, it would be in RED INK!"

Your course, on this subject, is the more extraordinary, and the more worthy to be specially remarked, inasmuch as the persons principally interested are known to be of your most confidential friends, and believed to be partakers of your most secret councils; who were in habits of daily intercourse and consultation with you, and whose devotion to your wishes, authorized the belief, that they would do nothing of importance against your approbation. Of the principal offender no notice is taken, as if there were no such person on the stage of action. All the rest engaged, or supposed to have been engaged in the intended assault, are completely exculpated, and a virtual amnesty given them, while the words of your letter appear guardedly arranged to convey a denunciation of the "penalties of the law," & dismissal from office, against those who were armed in my defence. It should be observed, that your denunciation of the penalties of the law, and your judgment of acquittal, in the District of Columbia are not idle words. All the juries who might be called to try such offences, must be selected under your own eye, and by an officer who holds his office at your will; in addition to this, you hold the pardoning power in your hands. Whoever has paid attention to state trials, cannot be insensible to the effect of these powers. I am, therefore, now met with an unsought offer of personal protection, while I carry on a public prosecution, in which the witnesses I might offer, are threatened with the privation of the means of subsistence for their families, and some with the addition of the penalties of the law, as a punishment for their generous services in my defence. How can I understand such a communication as expressing a desire for a free, impartial, & untrammelled investigation of truth, before a tribunal of justice? It is any thing else rather than this. If it had been your sole intention, in writing this letter, to deter the scrutiny it purports to acquiesce in, it could not have been more effectually framed for its object; for you had judged rightly in supposing that I would much rather suffer all the detriment arising from the imputation cast upon me by your proceeding, than expose to injury men who had offered to risk their lives for mine.

But you have left me no choice in an appeal to a tribunal of criminal jurisdiction. At the same moment in which you seemingly invited public attention to see "what proof (I) should be able to bring in support of the charges," you closed the door as well against the witnesses as against the effect of their testimony. Instead of accepting my aid for the purposes of justice, you have proclaimed the acquittal of the guilty, and left nothing for me to do but to aid you in the arraignment and punishment of the innocent. To give the more effect to your purpose, you allege that you have already made inquiries (secretly of course) and from the information thus received, declare my statements to be "unfounded in fact;" and not only denounce the evidence on which I relied as "vague and false," without having heard it, but to complete this course of proceeding in a manner most injurious to my character and feelings, you have even descended from your high station to offer me a personal taunt. Such is the close of the last scene of the political relation between you and me.

You will perceive that I have carefully abstained from introducing into this discussion any matter to which you have not invited public attention, in your letter of the 7th inst. and your document of the 11th, and which is not necessary to my defence against the charges therein made. I have therefore left a vast field wholly unexplored, all of which was fairly at my disposal, if I could have reconciled my feelings, even under such circumstances of injury, to do any thing which might resume an aggressive controversy with the chief magistrate. Self-defence is, however, one of those sacred reserved rights, which is conceded in all communities, man has never submitted to the entire control of society; it is this right alone I claim to have exerted in the foregoing remarks. If I have used it with what any one may consider as an undue freedom, it will be cause of regret to me; but having, from the beginning of my official connexion until it was dissolved by you, devoted all the faculties of my mind to the public service, with no other view than to promote the public interest, and the char-

acter of the government, and, consequently, the fame of its chief officer, I have not considered myself as laboring under obligations which could not be paid, nor you as having any right to inflict injuries by way of adjusting such a balance.

With the exception of station, therefore, I felt no restraint which would not be required in any other case, and, if station can be construed to confer privileges of this nature, those who claim them ought to remember that the established courtesies of republican society, at least, protect the inferior members from the unjust effects of such a privilege, by imposing corresponding restraints on the superior. But it should always be kept in view, wherever this correspondence may lead to, that it has been forced upon me in a manner which has left me no choice but to suffer the effects of your cruel injustice, or to use some of the means which crowd into my service, to avert the intended wrongs. I have already adverted to the manner in which our official connexion has been maintained on my part. The documents before me show how that relation has been maintained on your part. It commenced in suspicion, and continued under a brooding, but restrained hostility; was marked near its close, by a wanton and desperate design, fostered in the breast of your most devoted and most confidential friend, to assail my life, and, failing in this, it is now terminated with a still more unrelenting and injurious purpose of destroying my reputation, and robbing my children of their only hope of request. I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. D. INGHAM.

#### Late Foreign Intelligence.

By the ship Edward Quesnel, arrived at New-York, Liverpool dates to the 28th have been received.

#### RUSSIA AND POLAND.

The affairs of Poland continue prosperous, but the great crisis of its fate is fast approaching. The main army, under Skrzynecki, which has been since the battle of Ostroienka at Praga, has, now refreshed and recruited by its stay, left its repose, and upon the 14th inst. again taken the field to act upon the offensive against the Russians. This is, perhaps, the last time that these brave patriots will have occasion to tempt the fortunes of their country by seeking a battle, as it is said to be their determination never to return to their place of shelter, but as victors, or to bury themselves under its ruins.

The Russian army is said to be as destitute and dispirited as the Poles are confident and well provided with all the necessities of a campaign. It is even said that the Russians have already made overtures for an accommodation which have been rejected with scorn. Upon the state of the warfare in the South, a Warsaw journal says—"We learn from good authority, that Gen. Chrzanowski has just gained a great advantage over Gen. Rudiger, 2 miles from Zamosc: the details are not yet known." The cholera is unhappily making great ravages in Galicia, and is said to have broken out at Hamburg. We must be prepared for derivative events within a short time in the neighborhood of Warsaw.

From the London Morning Herald of 27th.

We received last night the Belgium papers of Saturday, and some preceding days. They are entirely taken up with speculations upon Prince Leopold's final intentions as to the acceptance of the throne of Belgium. It was believed in Brussels that His Royal Highness had at last given in his adhesion to the offer *contingente*, with the perfect approbation of England and France, but under protest from the other members of the London Conference at London.—The schism thus introduced was reported to have led to the dissolution of the Conference itself, to the dismissal of Lord Palmerston, the Holy Alliance Minister of England, from the post of Secretary at War. The Belgian Deputies, with the Prince's *ultimatum*, were fully expected at Brussels on Thursday or Friday last.

We have reason to know that these gentlemen did not, in fact, leave London till late last night. It is certain, however, that they are the bearers of the Prince's final determination upon the point in issue. But whether His Royal Highness has enabled these messengers to proclaim independence and peace to their countrymen, or obliged them to summon, by all the calls of wounded national pride, to arms, is locked up, of course, as yet amongst the mysteries of diplomacy. The subject appears to have been most anxiously canvassed in London during the last three days, but upon Friday the Commissioners and Lord Palmerston were engaged with Prince Leopold for four hours. On Saturday the conferences of the Foreign Ministers upon the subject did not terminate till midnight; after which they went in a body to the Prince, and remained two hours with him. Another meeting took place yesterday, and late last night the Deputies received their final answer, after which they set out immediately for Brussels. We shall very soon learn the result.

BRUSSELS, June 23.—Another extraordinary courier arrived from London at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon; the despatches which he brought announced the retirement of Lord Palmerston from the Department of Foreign Affairs.